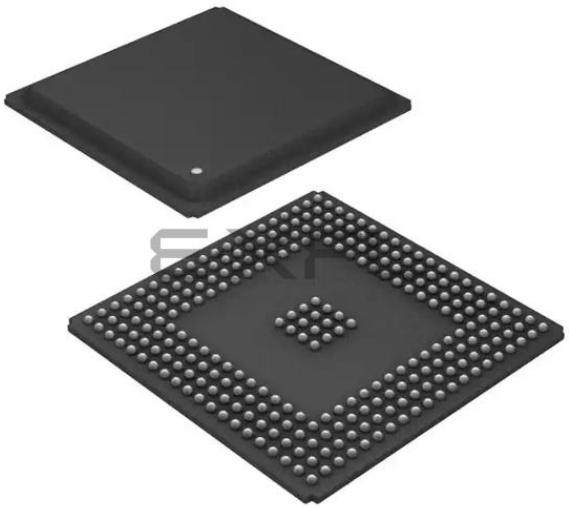

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Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	2560
Number of I/O	202
Number of Gates	54000
Voltage - Supply	3V ~ 3.6V, 4.5V ~ 5.5V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Package / Case	272-BBGA
Supplier Device Package	272-PBGA (27x27)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a42mx36-3bgg272i

Figures

- The Transient Current, page 13 is new (SAR 36930).
- Package names were revised according to standards established in *Package Mechanical Drawings* (SAR 34774)

1.7 Revision 9.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 9.0 of this document

- In Table 20, page 23, the limits in VI were changed from -0.5 to VCCI + 0.5 to -0.5 to VCCA + 0.5

In Table 22, page 25, V_{OH} was changed from 3.7 to 2.4 for the min in industrial and military. V_{IH} had V_{CCI} and that was changed to VCCA

1.8 Revision 6.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 6.0 of this document.

- The Ease of Integration, page 1 was updated
- The Temperature Grade Offerings, page 5 is new
- The Speed Grade Offerings, page 5 is new
- The General Description, page 6 was updated
- The MultiPlex I/O Modules, page 11 was updated
- The User Security, page 12 was updated
- Table 6, page 13 was updated
- The Power Dissipation, page 14 was updated.
- The Static Power Component, page 14 was updated
- The Equivalent Capacitance, page 15 was updated
- Figure 13, page 17 was updated
- Table 10, page 18 was updated.
- Figure 14, page 18 was updated.
- Table 11, page 19 was updated.

2.4 Plastic Device Resources

Table 2 • **Plastic Device Resources**

	User I/Os											
Device	**PLCC 44-Pin**	**PLCC 68-Pin**	**PLCC 84-Pin**	**PQFP 100-Pin**	**PQFP 144-Pin**	**PQFP 160-Pin**	**PQFP 208-Pin**	**PQFP 240-Pin**	**VQFP 80-Pin**	**VQFP 100-Pin**	**TQFP 176-Pin**	**PBGA 272-Pin**
A40MX02	34	57	–	57	–	–	–	–	57	–	–	–
A40MX04	34	57	69	69	–	–	–	–	69	–	–	–
A42MX09	–	–	72	83	95	101	–	–	–	83	104	–
A42MX16	–	–	72	83	–	125	140	–	–	83	140	–
A42MX24	–	–	72	–	–	125	176	–	–	–	150	–
A42MX36	–	–	–	–	–	–	176	202	–	–	–	202

Note: Package Definitions: PLCC = Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier, PQFP = Plastic Quad Flat Pack, TQFP = Thin Quad Flat Pack, VQFP = Very Thin Quad Flat Pack, PBGA = Plastic Ball Grid Array

2.5 Ceramic Device Resources

Table 3 • **Ceramic Device Resources**

	User I/Os			
Device	**CPGA 132-Pin**	**CQFP 172-Pin**	**CQFP 208-Pin**	**CQFP 256-Pin**
A42MX09	95			
A42MX16		131		
A42MX36			176	202

Note: Package Definitions: CQFP = Ceramic Quad Flat Pack

Figure 8 • **Clock Networks of 42MX Devices**

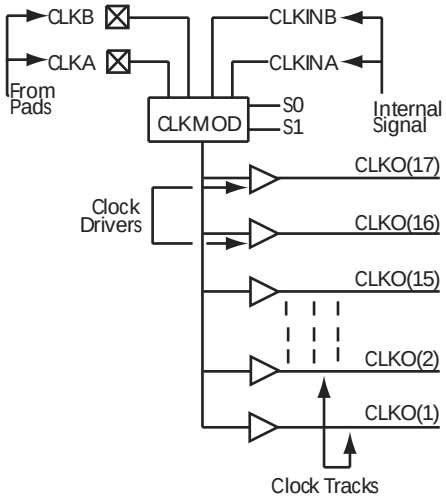
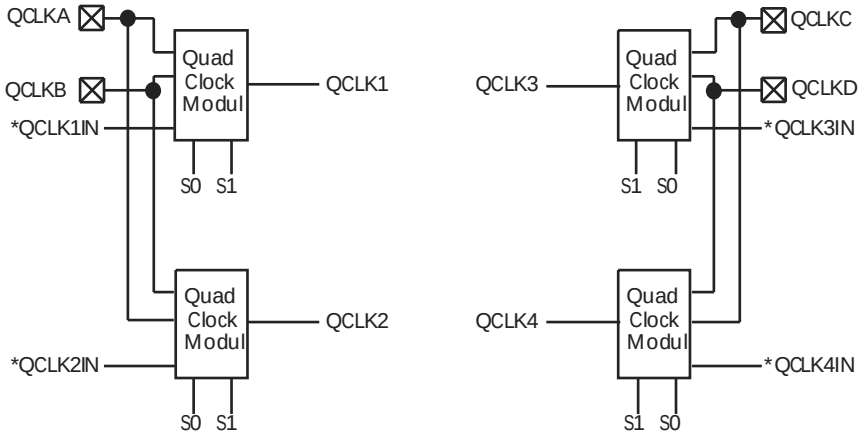


Figure 9 • **Quadrant Clock Network of A42MX36 Devices**



Note: *QCLK1IN, QCLK2IN, QCLK3IN, and QCLK4IN are internally-generated signals.

3.2.5 MultiPlex I/O Modules

42MX devices feature Multiplex I/Os and support 5.0 V, 3.3 V, and mixed 3.3 V/5.0 V operations.

The MultiPlex I/O modules provide the interface between the device pins and the logic array. Figure 10, page 12 is a block diagram of the 42MX I/O module. A variety of user functions, determined by a library macro selection, can be implemented in the module. (See the *Antifuse Macro Library Guide* for more information.) All 42MX I/O modules contain tristate buffers, with input and output latches that can be configured for input, output, or bidirectional operation.

All 42MX devices contain flexible I/O structures, where each output pin has a dedicated output-enable control (Figure 10, page 12). The I/O module can be used to latch input or output data, or both, providing fast set-up time. In addition, the Designer software tools can build a D-type flip-flop using a C-module combined with an I/O module to register input and output signals. See the *Antifuse Macro Library Guide* for more details.

A42MX24 and A42MX36 devices also offer selectable PCI output drives, enabling 100% compliance with version 2.1 of the PCI specification. For low-power systems, all inputs and outputs are turned off to reduce current consumption to below 500 µA.

To achieve 5.0 V or 3.3 V PCI-compliant output drives on A42MX24 and A42MX36 devices, a chip-wide PCI fuse is programmed via the Device Selection Wizard in the Designer software (Figure 11, page 12). When the PCI fuse is not programmed, the output drive is standard.

3.3.7 Low Power Mode

42MX devices have been designed with a Low Power Mode. This feature, activated with setting the special LP pin to HIGH for a period longer than 800 ns, is particularly useful for battery-operated systems where battery life is a primary concern. In this mode, the core of the device is turned off and the device consumes minimal power with low standby current. In addition, all input buffers are turned off, and all outputs and bidirectional buffers are tristated. Since the core of the device is turned off, the states of the registers are lost. The device must be re-initialized when exiting Low Power Mode. I/Os can be driven during LP mode, and clock pins should be driven HIGH or LOW and should not float to avoid drawing current. To exit LP mode, the LP pin must be pulled LOW for over 200 µs to allow for charge pumps to power up, and device initialization will begin.

3.4 Power Dissipation

The general power consumption of MX devices is made up of static and dynamic power and can be expressed with the following equation.

3.4.1 General Power Equation

$$P = [ICCstandby + ICCactive]*VCCI + IOL*VOL*N + IOH*(VCCI - VOH)*M$$

EQ 1

where:

- ICCstandby is the current flowing when no inputs or outputs are changing.
- ICCactive is the current flowing due to CMOS switching.
- IOL, IOH are TTL sink/source currents.
- VOL, VOH are TTL level output voltages.
- N equals the number of outputs driving TTL loads to VOL.
- M equals the number of outputs driving TTL loads to VOH.

Accurate values for N and M are difficult to determine because they depend on the family type, on design details, and on the system I/O. The power can be divided into two components: static and active.

3.4.2 Static Power Component

The static power due to standby current is typically a small component of the overall power consumption. Standby power is calculated for commercial, worst-case conditions. The static power dissipation by TTL loads depends on the number of outputs driving, and on the DC load current. For instance, a 32-bit bus sinking 4mA at 0.33V will generate 42mW with all outputs driving LOW, and 140mW with all outputs driving HIGH. The actual dissipation will average somewhere in between, as I/Os switch states with time.

3.4.3 Active Power Component

Power dissipation in CMOS devices is usually dominated by the dynamic power dissipation. Dynamic power consumption is frequency-dependent and is a function of the logic and the external I/O. Active power dissipation results from charging internal chip capacitances of the interconnect, unprogrammed antifuses, module inputs, and module outputs, plus external capacitances due to PC board traces and load device inputs. An additional component of the active power dissipation is the totem pole current in the CMOS transistor pairs. The net effect can be associated with an equivalent capacitance that can be combined with frequency and voltage to represent active power dissipation.

The power dissipated by a CMOS circuit can be expressed by the equation:

$$Power(\mu W) = C_{EQ} * VCCA2 * F(1)$$

EQ 2

where:

- C_{EQ} = Equivalent capacitance expressed in picofarads (pF)

Figure 22 • **AC Test Loads**

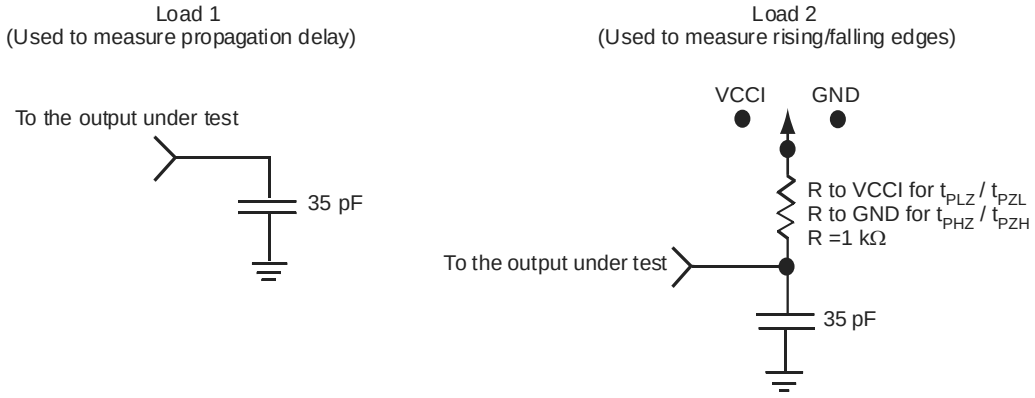


Figure 23 • **Input Buffer Delays**

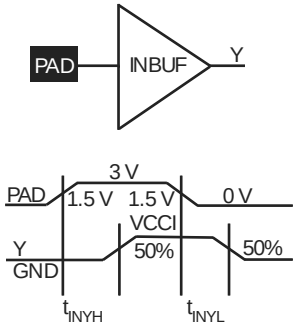


Figure 24 • **Module Delays**

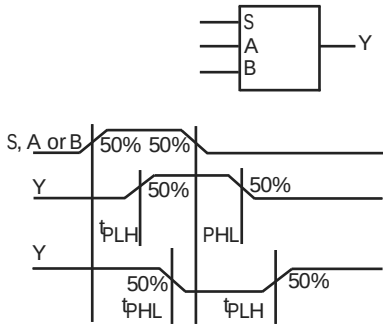
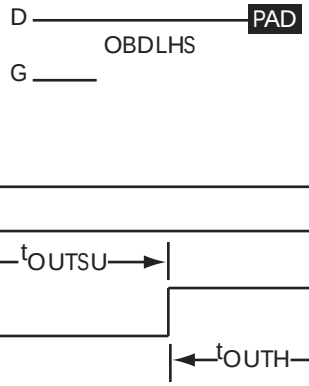


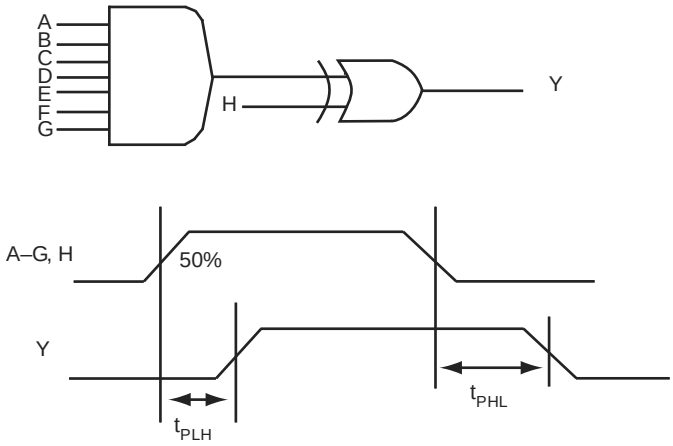
Figure 27 • **Output Buffer Latches**



3.10.4 Decode Module Timing

The following figure shows decode module timing.

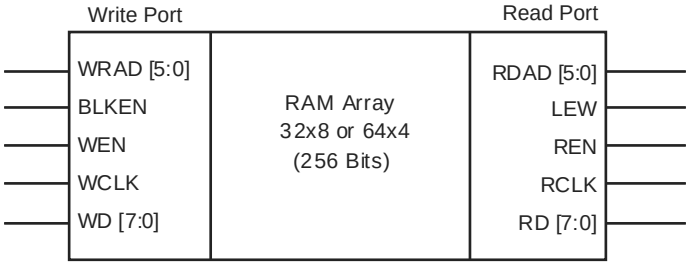
Figure 28 • **Decode Module Timing**



3.10.5 SRAM Timing Characteristics

The following figure shows SRAM timing characteristics.

Figure 29 • **SRAM Timing Characteristics**



3.10.6 Dual-Port SRAM Timing Waveforms

The following figures show dual-port SRAM timing waveforms.

Table 37 • **A40MX04 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 3.3 V Operation) *(continued)*(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter / Description		–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{WCLKA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Active Pulse Width	4.6		5.3		5.6		7.0		9.8		ns
t_{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Asynchronous Pulse Width	4.6		5.3		5.6		7.0		9.8		ns
t_A	Flip-Flop Clock Input Period	6.8		7.8		8.9		10.4		14.6		ns
f_{MAX}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Frequency (FO = 128)		109		101		92		80		48	MHz
Input Module Propagation Delays												
t_{INYH}	Pad-to-Y HIGH		1.0		1.1		1.3		1.5		2.1	ns
t_{INYL}	Pad-to-Y LOW		0.9		1.0		1.1		1.3		1.9	ns

Table 39 • **A42MX09 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 3.3 V Operation) *(continued)*(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter / Description		–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t_{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		1.9		2.1		2.4		2.9		4.0	ns
t_{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		3.2		3.6		4.1		4.8		6.7	ns
Logic Module Sequential Timing [3, 4]												
t_{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Set-Up	0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.9		ns
t_{HD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{SUENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Set-Up	0.6		0.6		0.7		0.8		1.2		ns
t_{HENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{WCLKA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Active Pulse Width	4.7		5.3		6.0		7.0		9.8		ns
t_{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Asynchronous Pulse Width	6.2		6.9		7.8		9.2		12.9		ns
t_A	Flip-Flop Clock Input Period	5.0		5.6		6.2		7.1		9.9		ns
t_{INH}	Input Buffer Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{INSU}	Input Buffer Latch Set-Up	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.6		ns
t_{OUTH}	Output Buffer Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{OUTSU}	Output Buffer Latch Set-Up	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.6		ns
f_{MAX}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Frequency		161		146		135		117		70	MHz

Table 40 • **A42MX16 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 5.0 V Operation) *(continued)*(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C)**

		–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		
Parameter / Description		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**
CMOS Output Module Timing[5]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		3.2		3.6		4.0		4.7		6.6	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		2.5		2.7		3.1		3.6		5.1	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		2.7		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		3.0		3.3		3.8		4.4		6.2	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		5.4		6.0		6.8		8.0		11.2	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		5.0		5.6		6.3		7.4		10.4	ns
t_{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH		5.1		5.6		6.4		7.5		10.5	ns
t_{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW		5.1		5.6		6.4		7.5		10.5	ns
t_{LCO}	I/O Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading		5.7		6.3		7.1		8.4		11.9	ns
t_{ACO}	Array Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading		8.0		8.9		10.1		11.9		16.7	ns
d_{TLH}	Capacitive Loading, LOW to HIGH		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.06	ns/pF

1. For dual-module macros, use $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, $t_{CO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, or $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD}$, point and position whichever is appropriate.
2. Routing delays are for typical designs across worst-case operating conditions. These parameters should be used for estimating device performance. Post-route timing analysis or simulation is required to determine actual performance.
3. *Data applies to macros based on the S-module. Timing parameters for sequential macros constructed from C-modules can be obtained from the Timer utility.*
4. Set-up and hold timing parameters for the input buffer latch are defined with respect to the PAD and the D input. External setup/hold timing parameters must account for delay from an external PAD signal to the G inputs. Delay from an external PAD signal to the G input subtracts (adds) to the internal setup (hold) time.
5. Delays based on 35 pF loading

Table 41 • **A42MX16 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 3.3 V Operation) (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)**

		–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		
Parameter / Description		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**
Logic Module Propagation Delays[1]												
t_{PD1}	Single Module		1.9		2.1		2.4		2.8		4.0	ns
t_{CO}	Sequential Clock-to-Q		2.0		2.2		2.5		3.0		4.2	ns
t_{GO}	Latch G-to-Q		1.9		2.1		2.4		2.8		4.0	ns
t_{RS}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset-to-Q		2.2		2.4		2.8		3.3		4.6	ns
Logic Module Predicted Routing Delays[2]												
t_{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		1.1		1.2		1.4		1.6		2.3	ns
t_{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		1.5		1.6		1.8		2.1		3.0	ns
t_{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		1.8		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.8	ns
t_{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		2.2		2.4		2.7		3.2		4.5	ns
t_{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		3.6		4.0		4.5		5.3		7.5	ns

Table 42 • **A42MX24 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 5.0 V Operation) *(continued)*(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C)**

		–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		
Parameter / Description		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**
TTL Output Module Timing[5]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		2.4		2.7		3.1		3.6		5.1	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		2.8		3.2		3.6		4.2		5.9	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		2.5		2.8		3.2		3.8		5.3	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		2.8		3.1		3.5		4.2		5.9	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		5.2		5.7		6.5		7.6		10.7	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		4.8		5.3		6.0		7.1		9.9	ns
t_{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH		2.9		3.2		3.6		4.3		6.0	ns
t_{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW		2.9		3.2		3.6		4.3		6.0	ns
t_{LSU}	I/O Latch Output Set-Up	0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		1.0		ns
t_{LH}	I/O Latch Output Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{LCO}	I/O Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) 32 I/O		5.6		6.1		6.9		8.1		11.4	ns
t_{ACO}	Array Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) 32 I/O		10.6		11.8		13.4		15.7		22.0	ns
d_{TLH}	Capacitive Loading, LOW to HIGH		0.04		0.04		0.04		0.05		0.07	ns/pF
d_{THL}	Capacitive Loading, HIGH to LOW		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.06	ns/pF

Table 44 • **A42MX36 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 5.0 V Operation)(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter / Description		–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Logic Module Combinatorial Functions[1]												
t_{PD}	Internal Array Module Delay		1.3		1.5		1.7		2.0		2.7	ns
t_{PDD}	Internal Decode Module Delay		1.6		1.8		2.0		2.4		3.3	ns
Logic Module Predicted Routing Delays[2]												
t_{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.4		2.0	ns
t_{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		1.3		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.7	ns
t_{RD3}	FO =3 Routing Delay		1.6		1.8		2.0		2.4		3.4	ns
t_{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		2.0		2.2		2.5		2.9		4.1	ns
t_{RD5}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		3.3		3.7		4.2		4.9		6.9	ns
t_{RDD}	Decode-to-Output Routing Delay		0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		0.7	ns
Logic Module Sequential Timing[3, 4]												
t_{CO}	Flip-Flop Clock-to-Output		1.3		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.7	ns
t_{GO}	Latch Gate-to-Output		1.3		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.7	ns
t_{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Set-Up Time	0.3		0.3		0.4		0.5		0.7		ns
t_{HD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Hold Time	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{RO}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset-to-Output		1.6		1.7		2.0		2.3		3.2	ns
t_{SUENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Set-Up	0.7		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.4		ns
t_{HENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{WCLKA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Active Pulse Width	3.3		3.7		4.2		4.9		6.9		ns
t_{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Asynchronous Pulse Width	4.4		4.8		5.5		6.4		9.0		ns
Synchronous SRAM Operations												
t_{RC}	Read Cycle Time	6.8		7.5		8.5		10.0		14.0		ns
t_{WC}	Write Cycle Time	6.8		7.5		8.5		10.0		14.0		ns
t_{RCKHL}	Clock HIGH/LOW Time	3.4		3.8		4.3		5.0		7.0		ns
t_{RCO}	Data Valid After Clock HIGH/LOW		3.4		3.8		4.3		5.0		7.0	ns
t_{ADSU}	Address/Data Set-Up Time	1.6		1.8		2.0		2.4		3.4		ns
Synchronous SRAM Operations (continued)												
t_{ADH}	Address/Data Hold Time	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{RENSU}	Read Enable Set-Up	0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.3		ns
t_{RENH}	Read Enable Hold	3.4		3.8		4.3		5.0		7.0		ns
t_{WENSU}	Write Enable Set-Up	2.7		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6		ns
t_{WENH}	Write Enable Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{BENS}	Block Enable Set-Up	2.8		3.1		3.5		4.1		5.7		ns
t_{BENH}	Block Enable Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns

Table 45 • **A42MX36 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 3.3 V Operation) *(continued)*(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter / Description			–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays[2]													
t_{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay			2.8		3.1		3.5		4.1		5.7	ns
t_{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay			3.2		3.5		4.1		4.8		6.7	ns
t_{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay			3.7		4.1		4.7		5.5		7.7	ns
t_{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay			4.2		4.6		5.3		6.2		8.7	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay			6.1		6.8		7.7		9.0		12.6	ns
Global Clock Network													
t_{CKH}	Input LOW to HIGH	FO = 32		4.6		5.1		5.7		6.7		9.3	ns
		FO = 635		5.0		5.6		6.3		7.4		10.3	ns
t_{CKL}	Input HIGH to LOW	FO = 32		5.3		5.9		6.7		7.8		11.0	ns
		FO = 635		6.8		7.6		8.6		10.1		14.1	ns
t_{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	FO = 32	2.5		2.7		3.1		3.6		5.1		ns
		FO = 635	2.8		3.1		3.5		4.1		5.7		ns
t_{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	FO = 32	2.5		2.7		3.1		3.6		5.1		ns
		FO = 635	2.8		3.1		3.5		4.1		5.7		ns
t_{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 32		1.0		1.2		1.3		1.5		2.2	ns
		FO = 635		1.0		1.2		1.3		1.5		2.2	ns
t_{SUEXT}	Input Latch External Set-Up	FO = 32	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
		FO = 635	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{HEXT}	Input Latch External Hold	FO = 32	4.0		4.4		5.0		5.9		8.2		ns
		FO = 635	4.6		5.2		5.9		6.9		9.6		ns
t_P	Minimum Period ($1/f_{MAX}$)	FO = 32	9.2		10.2		11.1		12.7		21.2		ns
		FO = 635	9.9		11.0		12.0		13.8		23.0		ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum Datapath Frequency	FO = 32		108		98		90		79		47	MHz
		FO = 635		100		91		83		73		44	MHz
TTL Output Module Timing[5]													
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH			3.6		4.0		4.5		5.3		7.4	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW			4.2		4.6		5.2		6.2		8.6	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH			3.7		4.2		4.7		5.5		7.7	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW			4.1		4.6		5.2		6.1		8.5	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z			7.34		8.2		9.3		10.9		15.3	ns
TTL Output Module Timing[5]													
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z			6.9		7.6		8.7		10.2		14.3	ns
t_{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH			4.9		5.5		6.2		7.3		10.2	ns
t_{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW			4.9		5.5		6.2		7.3		10.2	ns
t_{LSU}	I/O Latch Output Set-Up		0.7		0.7		0.8		1.0		1.4		ns
t_{LH}	I/O Latch Output Hold		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{LCO}	I/O Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) 32 I/O			7.9		8.8		10.0		11.8		16.5	ns

Figure 43 • **PQ160**

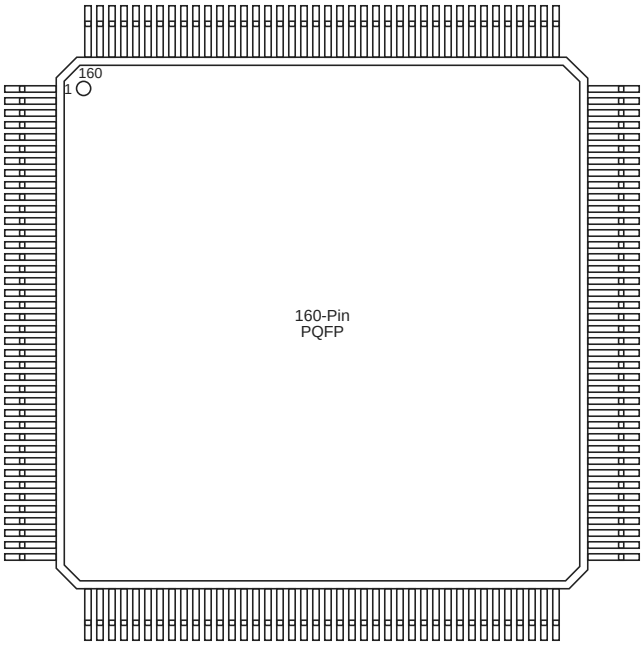


Table 52 • **PQ160**

PQ160			
Pin Number	**A42MX09 Function**	**A42MX16 Function**	**A42MX24 Function**
1	I/O	I/O	I/O
2	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O
3	NC	I/O	I/O
4	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
5	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
6	NC	VCCI	VCCI
7	I/O	I/O	I/O
8	I/O	I/O	I/O
9	I/O	I/O	I/O
10	NC	I/O	I/O
11	GND	GND	GND
12	NC	I/O	I/O
13	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
14	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
15	I/O	I/O	I/O
16	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
17	I/O	I/O	I/O
18	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O
19	I/O	I/O	I/O
20	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA

Table 55 • **VQ80**

VQ80		
Pin Number	**A40MX02 Function**	**A40MX04 Function**
13	VCC	VCC
14	I/O	I/O
15	I/O	I/O
16	I/O	I/O
17	NC	I/O
18	NC	I/O
19	NC	I/O
20	VCC	VCC
21	I/O	I/O
22	I/O	I/O
23	I/O	I/O
24	I/O	I/O
25	I/O	I/O
26	I/O	I/O
27	GND	GND
28	I/O	I/O
29	I/O	I/O
30	I/O	I/O
31	I/O	I/O
32	I/O	I/O
33	VCC	VCC
34	I/O	I/O
35	I/O	I/O
36	I/O	I/O
37	I/O	I/O
38	I/O	I/O
39	I/O	I/O
40	I/O	I/O
41	NC	I/O
42	NC	I/O
43	NC	I/O
44	I/O	I/O
45	I/O	I/O
46	I/O	I/O
47	GND	GND
48	I/O	I/O

Table 55 • **VQ80**

VQ80		
Pin Number	**A40MX02 Function**	**A40MX04 Function**
49	I/O	I/O
50	CLK, I/O	CLK, I/O
51	I/O	I/O
52	MODE	MODE
53	VCC	VCC
54	NC	I/O
55	NC	I/O
56	NC	I/O
57	SDI, I/O	SDI, I/O
58	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O
59	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
60	NC	NC
61	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
62	I/O	I/O
63	I/O	I/O
64	I/O	I/O
65	I/O	I/O
66	I/O	I/O
67	I/O	I/O
68	GND	GND
69	I/O	I/O
70	I/O	I/O
71	I/O	I/O
72	I/O	I/O
73	I/O	I/O
74	VCC	**VCC**
75	I/O	I/O
76	I/O	I/O
77	I/O	I/O
78	I/O	I/O
79	I/O	I/O
80	I/O	I/O

Table 57 • **TQ176**

TQ176			
Pin Number	**A42MX09 Function**	**A42MX16 Function**	**A42MX24 Function**
10	NC	I/O	I/O
11	NC	I/O	I/O
12	I/O	I/O	I/O
13	NC	VCCA	VCCA
14	I/O	I/O	I/O
15	I/O	I/O	I/O
16	I/O	I/O	I/O
17	I/O	I/O	I/O
18	GND	GND	GND
19	NC	I/O	I/O
20	NC	I/O	I/O
21	I/O	I/O	I/O
22	NC	I/O	I/O
23	GND	GND	GND
24	NC	VCCI	VCCI
25	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA
26	NC	I/O	I/O
27	NC	I/O	I/O
28	VCCI	VCCA	VCCA
29	NC	I/O	I/O
30	I/O	I/O	I/O
31	I/O	I/O	I/O
32	I/O	I/O	I/O
33	NC	NC	I/O
34	I/O	I/O	I/O
35	I/O	I/O	I/O
36	I/O	I/O	I/O
37	NC	I/O	I/O
38	NC	NC	I/O
39	I/O	I/O	I/O
40	I/O	I/O	I/O
41	I/O	I/O	I/O
42	I/O	I/O	I/O
43	I/O	I/O	I/O
44	I/O	I/O	I/O
45	GND	GND	GND
46	I/O	I/O	TMS, I/O

Figure 50 • **CQ256**

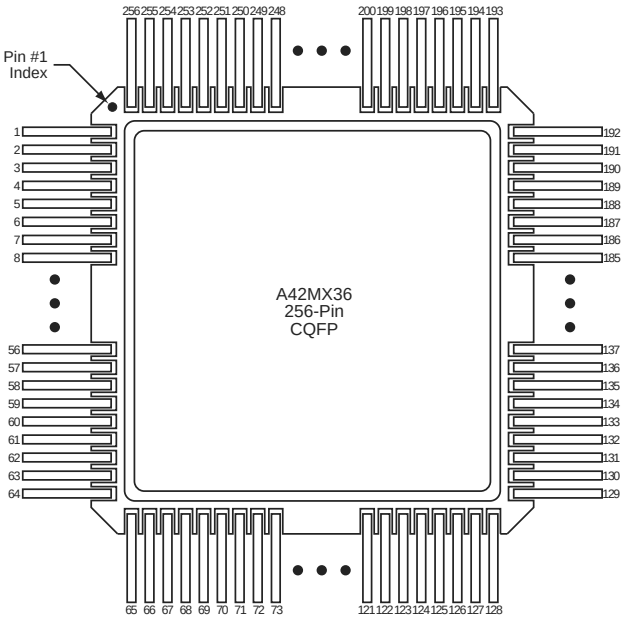


Table 59 • **CQ256**

CQ256	
Pin Number	**A42MX36 Function**
1	NC
2	GND
3	I/O
4	I/O
5	I/O
6	I/O
7	I/O
8	I/O
9	I/O
10	GND
11	I/O
12	I/O
13	I/O
14	I/O
15	I/O
16	I/O
17	I/O
18	I/O
19	I/O
20	I/O
21	I/O

Table 59 • **CQ256**

CQ256	
Pin Number	**A42MX36 Function**
96	VCCA
97	GND
98	GND
99	I/O
100	I/O
101	I/O
102	I/O
103	I/O
104	I/O
105	WD, I/O
106	WD, I/O
107	I/O
108	I/O
109	WD, I/O
110	WD, I/O
111	I/O
112	QCLKA, I/O
113	I/O
114	GND
115	I/O
116	I/O
117	I/O
118	I/O
119	VCCI
120	I/O
121	WD, I/O
122	WD, I/O
123	I/O
124	I/O
125	I/O
126	I/O
127	GND
128	NC
129	NC
130	NC
131	GND
132	I/O

Figure 53 • **CQ172**

Table 62 • **CQ172**

CQ172	
Pin Number	**A42MX16 Function**
1	MODE
2	I/O
3	I/O
4	I/O
5	I/O
6	I/O
7	GND
8	I/O
9	I/O
10	I/O
11	I/O
12	VCC
13	I/O
14	I/O
15	I/O
16	I/O
17	GND
18	I/O
19	I/O
20	I/O